

UNIVERSAL CEMENTING PLUG

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to cementing plugs for use in cementing casing in a well, and more particularly, to a universal cementing plug having improved wiping and extended wear and which includes a plurality of interchangeable inserts so that the plug may be selectively used as a top or a bottom plug.

## 2. Description of the Prior Art

In the process of preparing a well for testing and/or production, a casing is positioned in the well and cemented in place. Typically, at the beginning of the cementing job in rotary-drilled wells, the casing and the wellbore are usually filled with drilling mud. In many areas, to reduce contamination on the interface between the mud and cement a bottom plug is released from a plug container and pumped ahead of the cement slurry. Such plugs have wipers of an elastomeric material thereon to wipe the casing of any accumulated mud film so that the mud is pushed ahead of the bottom plug.

When the bottom plug reaches floating equipment such as a float collar or float shoe at the bottom of the casing string, a fluid pressure differential created across the plug ruptures a rubber diaphragm at the top of the plug and allows the cement slurry to proceed down the casing through the plug and floating equipment and then up an annulus space defined between the casing and the wellbore.

When all of the cement has been mixed and pumped into the casing string, a top cementing plug is released from the plug container. The top plug also has wipers of elastomeric material thereon. The function of the top plug is to follow the cement and wipe any accumulated cement film from the inside of the casing. The top plug is also designed to reduce the possibility of any contamination or channeling of the cement slurry with the drilling mud that is used to displace the cement column down the casing and into the annular space between the casing and the wellbore. The top cementing plug is typically solid in construction, and the design is such that when it reaches the bottom cementing plug at the float collar or float shoe, the top cementing plug causes a shutoff of fluids being pumped into the casing. This causes a normal pressure rise at the surface and notifies the operator that the cementing job is complete.

The landing of the top plug lessens the possibility of any further displacement of the cement slurry and provides a better quality of cement slurry around the bottom of the casing where a good cement bond to the casing is required.

Currently, two different cementing plugs are used in this cementing operation, one for the top and one for the bottom. The bottom plug has a shearable member, such as the rubber diaphragm previously mentioned, which shears when a specific fluid pressure differential is applied thereto. The top plug is substantially solid. Because each plug requires different construction, separate molds must be used for each of the plugs which increase the costs of manufacturing, and also, the two separate plugs must be kept in inventory. The present invention solves this problem by using a single plug subassembly design which has the same general construction whether it is used as a top plug or a bottom plug. A shearable insert is positioned in one plug so that it may be used as a bottom plug. This shearable member is designed to shear at a predetermined differential pressure thereacross. In one embodiment, the shearable member is a flat disc, and in

another embodiment, the shearable member has a relatively thin domed portion. Another insert, which is essentially non-shearable at the pressures in which the plugs are utilized, is positioned in another plug so that it can be used as a top plug. By the use of a single plug subassembly, with separate inserts, the cost of molds of the plugs is decreased, and only one plug must be maintained in inventory along with the different inserts.

Another advantage of the present invention is that the shearable member may be interchanged with a plurality of shearable members, including, but not limited to, the two embodiments previously described, designed to shear at any one of a selected number of differential pressures as necessary for different well conditions. This is an improvement over the previous design which had essentially one shear pressure.

With prior art cementing plugs, the wiping efficiency of the wipers on the plugs is affected by pumping rate and wear along the casing surface. The cementing plug of the present invention provides an improved wiper design which offers more surface contact, and as the plug is pumped down the casing, wiping efficiency is increased. As a top cup on the plug wears, the pressure is transferred to a bottom cup which prolongs the surface engagement maintaining the wiping, resulting in extended wear.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a universal cementing plug which may be configured as either a bottom cementing plug or a top cementing plug. The plug may also be described as an improved wiping and/or extended wear plug.

The cementing plug is adapted for use in cementing casing in a well and comprises a body member defining a central opening therethrough, an elastomeric jacket disposed around the body member and having a wiper cup extending therefrom for engaging an inner surface of the casing, and an insert disposed across the central opening in the body member for at least temporary closure thereof. The insert is one of a plurality of interchangeable inserts. These inserts include a shearable insert or disk adapted for shearing and thereby opening the central opening when a predetermined differential pressure is applied across the shearable insert and a substantially non-shearable insert or disk adapted for substantially permanent closure of the central opening. When the cementing plug is configured as a bottom plug, a shearable insert is used, and when the cementing plug is configured as a top plug, a non-shearable insert is used.

Each body member defines a recess adjacent to the central opening with an upwardly facing shoulder therein. When configuring the cementing plug as a bottom plug or a top plug, one of the inserts is disposed on the shoulder.

The invention may also be described as a cementing plug for use in cementing casing in a well, comprising a body member and an elastomeric jacket disposed around the body member with a wiper cup having a substantially conical outer surface thereon extending upwardly and outwardly at an acute angle with respect to a longitudinal axis of the plug. The conical surface deflects into substantially cylindrical, wiping engagement with an inner surface of the casing when the plug is disposed therein. This provides a large wiping surface for improved wiping and increased wear. Preferably, the wiper cup is one of a plurality of such wiper cups. As the upper wiper cup wears, the pressure will be gradually applied to the next lower wiper cup which continues the wiping action. This also provides extended wear life.

Stated in another way, the invention is a cementing plug apparatus for use in cementing casing in a well. The apparatus comprises a first cementing plug and a second cementing plug.

The first cementing plug comprises a first body member defining a first central opening therethrough, a first jacket disposed on the first body member, and a replaceable first disk disposed adjacent to the first body member for temporarily closing the first central opening and subsequently shearing when subjected to a predetermined pressure, thereby opening the first central opening. The first jacket has a wiper cup extending therefrom adapted for wiping engagement with an inner surface of the casing.

The second cementing plug comprises a second body member defining a second central opening therethrough, a second jacket disposed on the second body member, and a replaceable second disk disposed adjacent to the second body member for substantially permanently closing the second central opening. The second jacket has a wiper cup extending therefrom adapted for wiping engagement with an inner surface of the casing.

In the preferred embodiment, the first and second body members are substantially identical, and the first and second jackets are substantially identical. The first and second disks are interchangeable. The first disk is a selected one of a plurality of disks which are shearable at a corresponding plurality of predetermined pressures.

Also in the preferred embodiment, the first body member defines a first shoulder therein, and the second body member defines a second shoulder therein. The first disk is disposed on the first shoulder, and the second disk is disposed on the second shoulder.

Numerous objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments is read in conjunction with the drawings which illustrate such embodiments.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a first embodiment of the universal cementing plug and system of the present invention in use in a wellbore.

FIG. 2 is a perspective illustrating a first embodiment of a shearable insert used in the cementing plug as a bottom plug.

FIG. 3 illustrates in perspective a substantially non-shearable insert for use in the cementing plug as a top plug.

FIG. 4 illustrates a longitudinal cross section of the cementing plug of FIGS. 1-3.

FIG. 5 shows a second embodiment of the universal cementing plug and system of the present invention in use in a wellbore.

FIG. 6 is a perspective illustrating a second embodiment of a shearable insert used in the cementing plug as a bottom plug.

FIG. 7 is a longitudinal cross section of the second embodiment shearable insert.

FIG. 8 illustrates a longitudinal cross section of the cementing plug as a bottom plug including the second embodiment shearable insert of FIGS. 6 and 7.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to FIG. 1, a first embodiment of the universal cementing plug of the present invention is shown and generally designated by the numeral 10. Universal cementing plug 10 may also be referred to as an improved wiping and/or extended wear cementing plug. As will be further discussed herein, cement-

ing plug 10 can be configured as a first embodiment bottom plug 10' or a top plug 10". Bottom plug 10' and top plug 10" may be referred to together as a first embodiment cementing plug system.

Cementing plug 10 is designed for use in a casing 12 disposed in a wellbore 14. At the lower end of casing 12 is floating equipment, such as a casing float collar or float shoe 16, of a kind known in the art, having a valve 18 therein designed to allow cement to be pumped into an annulus 20 between casing 12 and wellbore 14 while preventing backflow.

Referring now to FIGS. 2-3, the details of first embodiment cementing plug 10 will be discussed. Cementing plug 10 includes a plug subassembly 22 which comprises a body member 24 and a jacket 26 disposed around the body member. Body member 24 is made of any one of a number of drillable materials known in the art, such as aluminum, plastic, wood, etc. Jacket 26 is made of an elastomeric material and is molded onto the outer surface of body member 24.

Body member 24 has a substantially cylindrical configuration with an outer surface 28 and a central opening, such as a first bore 30, defined longitudinally therethrough. A larger second bore 32 is defined in the upper end of body member 24 such that an upwardly facing annular shoulder 34 is defined between first bore 30 and second bore 32. Thus, a recess is formed in the upper end of the central opening.

Jacket 26 has an upper radially outwardly extending lip 36 and a lower radially outwardly extending lip 38. Between upper lip 36 and lower lip 38 are a pair of upwardly opening cup portions 40 and 42. Cup portion 40 may be referred to as upper cup 40, and cup portion 42 may be referred to as lower cup 42. It will be seen that upper cup 40 and lower cup 42 extend upwardly and radially outwardly. As seen in FIG. 4, cups 40 and 42 extend at an acute angle with respect to a longitudinal axis of cementing plug 10, and thus are angled much more sharply with respect to body member 24 than are upper lip 36 and lower lip 38. Upper cup 40 has an acutely angled conical outer surface 44 which is deflected into substantial wiping engagement with the inner surface of casing 12 as seen in FIG. 1, and lower cup 42 has a similar acutely angled conical surface 46.

FIG. 2 illustrates a first embodiment of a shearable insert or disk 48 which is substantially flat and of uniform thickness. FIG. 3 illustrates a substantially solid, non-shearable insert or disk 50 which is also substantially flat. Either of inserts 48 and 50 may be positioned on shoulder 34 in body member 24 of first embodiment cementing plug 10. Referring to the right side of FIG. 4, non-shearable insert 50 is shown thus forming a top plug 10". In the left side of FIG. 4, first embodiment shearable insert 48 is shown, thus illustrating a first embodiment bottom plug 10'.

First embodiment shearable insert 48 is made of a material which is easily sheared or ruptured when a predetermined differential pressure is applied thereacross. One typical material is rubber, but the invention is not intended to be so limited. The thickness of shearable insert 48 may be one of a plurality of available thicknesses so that the shear pressure may be predetermined as conditions dictate.

Non-shearable insert 50 is substantially thicker than shearable insert 48 and is designed to be substantially non-shearable when normal pressures are applied thereacross. Thus, non-shearable insert 50 provides substantially permanent closure of the central opening in the corresponding body member 24.

Referring now to FIG. 5, a second embodiment of the uniform cementing plug of the present invention is shown

and generally designated by the numeral 60. Universal cementing plug 60 may also be referred to as an improved wiping and/or extended-wear cementing plug. As will be further discussed herein, cementing plug 60 can be configured as a second embodiment bottom plug 60' or the same top plug 10" as in first embodiment cementing plug 10. Second embodiment bottom plug 60' and top plug 10" may be referred together as a second embodiment cementing plug system.

As with the first embodiment, second embodiment cementing plug 60 is designed for use in casing 12 disposed in wellbore 14. Again, at the lower end of casing 12 is floating equipment, such as casing float collar or float shoe 16 having valve 18 therein. An annulus 20 is formed between casing 12 and wellbore 14.

Referring now to FIGS. 6-8, the details of second embodiment cementing plug 60 will be discussed. Cementing plug 60 includes the same plug subassembly 22 used in first embodiment cementing plug 10. Therefore, the same reference numerals are used for the components of plug subassembly 22 in FIG. 8 as were used in FIG. 4 for the first embodiment. As with the first embodiment, in the second embodiment, upper lip 40 on jacket 26 has an acutely angled conical outer surface 44 which is deflected into substantial wiping engagement with the inner surface of casing 12 as seen in FIG. 5, and lower cup 42 has a similar acutely angled conical surface 46.

FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate a second embodiment of a shearable insert or member 62. Shearable insert 62 has an outer ring portion 64 and a relatively thin inner portion 66 which acts as a rupture disk portion. In the preferred embodiment, but not by way of limitation, inner portion 66 has an outwardly convex, curvilinear configuration. Thus, inner portion 66 may also be referred to as a domed portion 66.

Domed portion 66 is integrally formed with outer ring portion 64 and extends upwardly and inwardly from the ring portion.

Domed portion 66 preferably has a variable thickness including a first thickness X at or near its center and a second thickness Y adjacent to an internal corner 68 formed on the inside between ring portion 64 and domed portion 66. In the illustrated embodiment, first thickness X is less than second thickness Y. Corner 68 is preferably radiused.

#### EXAMPLES

Although various materials may be used for shearable insert 62, a preferred material is 23570 glass-filled plastic from Barlow-Hunt, Inc., of Tulsa, Okla. This material has a working temperature range of room temperature to about 410° F.

The following table illustrates the pressure at which domed portion 66 shears based on different values of X and Y using this material:

X	Y	Shear Pressure
0.100"	0.125"	370 psi
0.125"	0.150"	700 psi
0.131"—0.135"	0.175"	1200 psi

In a preferred embodiment, but not by way of limitation, the height Z of domed portion 66 above ring portion 64 is approximately equal to center thickness X of domed portion 66.

Second embodiment shearable insert 62 may be positioned on shoulder 34 in body member 24 of plug subassembly 22 to form second embodiment bottom plug 60', as seen in FIGS. 5 and 8.

In second embodiment cementing plug 60, top plug 10" used with bottom plug 60' is identical to that in first embodiment cementing plug 10.

#### OPERATION OF THE INVENTION

Referring again to FIGS. 1 and 5, the operation of cementing plug systems 10 and 60 are shown, respectively. First, a bottom plug 10' or 60' is prepared by positioning a shearable insert 48 or 62, respectively, in body member 24 of a plug subassembly 22, and a top plug 10" is similarly formed by positioning a non-shearable insert 50 in body member 24 of another plug subassembly 22. Bottom plug 10' or 60' is dropped into casing 12 in a manner known in the art. Cement 70 is pumped into casing 12 above bottom plug 10' or 60', thus forcing the bottom plug downwardly to displace mud and other fluid in casing volume 72 below bottom plug 10' or 60'. This mud is forced outwardly into well annulus 20 after opening of valve 18 in float shoe 16.

Once the desired amount of cement 70 is pumped into casing 12, top plug 10" is dropped into the well, and additional fluid pumped into casing 12 to force top plug 10" downwardly. The downward movement of top plug 10", forces cement 70 downwardly, and thus, bottom plug 10' or 60' is also forced downwardly until it lands on top of float shoe 16. Additional pressure applied above upper plug 10" will create a pressure differential across shearable insert 48 in bottom plug 10' or shearable insert 62 in bottom plug 60' until the insert shears. At this point, further pumping of fluid above top plug 10" will force cement downwardly through first bore 30 in body member 24 of lower plug 10' or 60' and past valve 18 in float shoe 16 so that the cement is pumped into well annulus 20. Pumping is stopped when top plug 10" lands on top of bottom plug 10' or 60', at which point all of the cement has been forced into well annulus 20. Once the cement cures, top plug 10", bottom plug 10' or 60' and float shoe 16 may be drilled out of casing 12 as desired in a manner known in the art.

The sharply angled configuration of conical surfaces 44 and 46, respectively, of upper cup 40 and lower cup 42 on jacket 26 of bottom plug 10' or 60' and top plug 10" offers more surface contact with the inside of casing 12 than previous cementing plugs. When bottom plug 10' or 60' and top plug 10" are positioned in casing 12, conical surfaces 44 and 46 are compressed such that they are in flat, substantially cylindrical contact with the inner surface of the casing. As any of plugs 10', 60' or 10" move downwardly through casing 12, the pressure above the plug is first mostly applied to upper cup 40. As conical surface 44 wears and fluid pressure leaks therewith, the pressure is then applied to lower cup 42 and conical surface 46 thereof. Cementing plug 10 or 60 can be designed with any number of cup portions as well conditions dictate.

Because of the design of new cementing plug 10 or 60, the operator of the well only has to maintain one plug subassembly 22 in inventory, along with the necessary corresponding number of shearable inserts 48 or 62 and non-shearable inserts 50. Thus, inventory control is simpler than with prior art plugs. Further, by having a plurality of different shearable plugs 48 or 62, the operator has the opportunity to select a shear pressure rather than use the single pressure previously available.

It will be seen, therefore, that the cementing plug of the present invention is well adapted to carry out the ends and